

THE RUGBY GAZETTE

AND EAST TENNESSEE NEWS.

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RUGBY, MORGAN COUNTY, TENN., SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1885.

WHOLE NUMBER. 167.

Cheap Farming Lands

—ON THE—

BOARD OF AID ESTATE

—ON THE—

CUMBERLAND PLATEAU.

COMPARATIVE ELEVATION.

Cincinnati.....	550 feet above sea level.
Chattanooga.....	985 " " "
Rugby.....	1410 " " "

HEALTH AND CLIMATE.

All health seekers, whether from Northern or Southern States, should try the climate of the Cumberland Plateau. The recent United States Census shows it to be almost the only district east of the Rocky Mountains entirely free from malarial, pulmonary and intestinal diseases. The Plateau has a double climate, one resulting from latitude and the other from elevation. The air is pure and invigorating. The water is freestone; cool and sparkling. Mineral springs are numerous. The mean summer temperature is 72 deg. Fahr., and in winter 37 deg. Fahr. The nights are always cool and refreshing.

MINERALS.

The whole of the Cumberland Plateau is underlain by coal. The upper measures only have as yet been worked. These outcrop on the eastern portion of the Board's estate and are being successfully worked at several points along the C. & N. R. R. The lower measures have been opened by test workings only, and show a five foot vein which extends under the whole tract at a depth of about 400 feet. The district is also underlain by the oil bearing sands and limestones of the lower carboniferous system. And these beds on their western outcrop show unmistakable evidence of petroleum. At Rugby Road there is an excellent deposit of potter's clay. Samples have been tested with very satisfactory results.

TIMBER.

The whole country is heavily timbered. The principal varieties are Pines—white, yellow and black; Oaks—white, black, chestnut, red, spotted and post; Hickory, Maple, Chestnut and Dogwood. The Board of Aids' steam saw mill affords opportunities for rapidly converting this timber into marketable lumber.

SOIL.

The soil is sandy loam upon a muilatto clay subsoil. It is light, friable, holds manure, is easily cultivated and responds readily and generously to the least fertilizer.

CROPS AND GRASSES.

Corn, wheat, rye, oats, and barley all grow well, though this is not claimed as a grain growing soil. Tobacco is a profitable crop here, as is also sorghum. Herd grass, orchard grass, German and pearl millet, timothy and red clover have all been tried, and take hold and grow well. Kentucky blue grass also thrives wherever introduced. The natural pasture is abundant.

VEGETABLES.

Grow abundantly. Cabbage, onions, beans, sweet and Irish potatoes all make a fine return. The Irish potatoes are unequaled by any grown in America. Sweet potatoes and onions yield 50 bushels per acre.

FRUIT AND GRAPE CULTURE.

This region is especially adapted to fruit, and particularly to the winter apple and the grape. The apple crop here has never been known to fail. The vines are vigorous, free from mildew and rot. The best varieties have succeeded admirably, and the wines made from them are excellent in quality and in good demand. These two fruits are destined to become the great staple products of the Plateau, and will undoubtedly yield larger returns than any other crops now cultivated. Strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, currants, cherries, plums, and nearly all the small fruits thrive and bear prolifically.

STOCK AND SHEEP RAISING.

The excellent natural pasturage, good drainage, abundance of running water and freeedom from flies make these occupations eminently suitable and remunerative. Stop feeding stock for eight months in the year. Come South, where you can buy cheap land, work out-door all the winter, and turn your stock into the woods most of the year.

EDUCATION.

Rugby has an excellent primary public school. It occupies the ground floor of the church building, and is in every respect well appointed. It is open all the year and gives a free education. A school for boys, which will be connected with the University of the South and afford a preparatory collegiate education, is in course of organization. The free school system of the State provides a school term of five months, in every district.

TITLES.

The titles are among the oldest and best in Tennessee, and have been thoroughly investigated and perfected.

LAND.

The Board of Aid Estate centrally situated on this plateau, consists of 35,000 acres of grazing, farming, fruit raising and vine growing lands.

It Skirts Ten Miles of Frontage on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, With Four Depots Located on It.

The lands enumerated below are being offered in tracts suitable to all purchasers, at low figures and with deferred payments. Board lands on the C. & N. R. R. west of Glen Mary Station. About 3,000 acres of very desirable land fronting on the C. & N. R. R. is here laid out in 100 acre farms. No farm is more than three miles from either Sunbright or Glen Mary Depots; to the latter are adjacent the Crooke Coal Mines, employing 200 men and with an output of twelve car loads per day. Glen Mary has 200 inhabitants, three stores, telegraph station and post-office, and is stopped at by all trains, four passenger and four freight daily. Good and ready market, with best shipping facilities for either agricultural produce or timber and tan-bark. Also several fine tracts of land fronting and lying on the east side of the C. & N. R. R., and half a mile south of Glen Mary.

Board lands on the C. & N. R. R. west of Sunbright. These lands lie directly south of the above and are close to the thriving town of Sunbright, with 300 inhabitants, two hotels, Masonic Lodge, six stores and post-office. They are well watered and timbered, and have excellent market, shipping and especially lumbering facilities.

RUGBY.

Founded in 1880 has many social advantages, viz., Two Good Hotels, Fine Church and School Building, Public Library with 6,000 volumes, Masonic Lodge, Drug Store, Large Commissary, and two other General Stores, Dairy, Livery Stable, Weekly Newspaper, Post Office, and a telephone connection with Rugby Road, its depot on the C. & N. R. R. The C. & N. R. R. is a telegraph station with good siding accommodation. The town is beautifully laid out and the streets are clean and dry, and invalids will find no difficulty in taking exercise even in the worst winter weather. They are bordered by, for the most part, good houses, standing in well-kept, neatly fenced gardens, and by several very attractive villa residences. Several bored wells strike mineral waters containing sulphur and iron in quantities, which are highly esteemed. Choice building lots are now being offered at very reasonable prices, also small tracts on the town site suitable for vineyards. The site of persons settling there for manufacturing or business purposes. Inducements to persons settling there for manufacturing or business purposes. The Board's Rugby lands comprise several tracts lying west of Rugby, in Morgan and Putnam Counties, as well as all their territory between Rugby and Rugby Road and Robin's Depots on the C. & N. R. R. These lands are traversed by the Rugby Pike, a graded road, seven miles long and pronounced the best dirt road in Tennessee, and are, on account of the superior communication, as accessible to the railroad as the less remote lands of the Board. They are situated on the direct and, in winter, only line of traffic from the C. & N. R. R. to Jamestown, Livingston, Celina and Byrdstown, respectively the county-seats of Putnam, Overton, Clay and Pickett Counties. The Board has arrangements with the C. & N. R. R. by which they can furnish settlers with reduced rate certificates from Cincinnati and Chattanooga to Rugby Road, on application to the undersigned. Maps and plans can be seen at the Board's Office on Central Avenue. Intending settlers will be most liberally dealt with, and any information cheerfully given by

ROBERT WALTON,

Rugby, Morgan Co., Tenn.

CURRENT TOPICS.

ALL attempts to oust frizzes have proved unavailing. CRAZY patchwork bags and reticules are all the rage.

BEN BUTLER is to get \$50,000 for writing his reminiscences.

THREE billion wooden tooth-picks are made in this country every year.

"TURKEY ACTORS" is the name for those who only get holiday engagements.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL wears a broadcloth suit, an unbrushed silk hat and a pair of eye-glasses.

A LIFE insurance man calculates that in 1893 there will be living 1,233 survivors of our civil war.

KING ALFONSO, of Spain, is again very ill. He is going soon upon a cruise on the Mediterranean.

A NEW scheme in Dakota is to utilize the blizzard for running windmills to grind up the No. 1 hard wheat.

NEW ORLEANS confidently announces that the Crescent City has room for everybody—and his pocketbook.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR owns the handsomest gun in the country. It was a present from Victor Bogey, of Belgium.

JOHN C. ENO, the retired (to Canada) millionaire, has won a gold medal at Quebec for proficiency at billiards.

THEY propose to put up at the Paris Exhibition in 1889 an iron tower 1,000 feet high, with a passenger elevator.

COURTSHIP on roller skates is the latest rink-ice. Skating for a suspended turkey, blindfolded, is a new amusement.

THE young Prince of Galatru, whom Miss Mackey, the American heiress, is to marry, is twenty-seven and good looking.

ONE dollar gold pieces are said to be so scarce that they bring twenty cents premium. Bring forth the old stockings.

HON. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS has consented to deliver the annual address before the Yale Alumni and the graduating classes in June next.

As an evidence of the absolute freedom of suffrage in Washington Territory it is stated that five squaws voted in Chehalis County at the last election.

At a Territorial fair in the Northwest an Indian sent a war bonnet fringed with human scalps as a specimen of his skill. He got the first prize in that line.

An aged applicant for relief at the Jefferson Market Police Court, New York, was recognized as a Judge who presided over the Marine Court thirty years ago.

An internal machine was found on the Jersey Central Railroad track, near Westfield, N. J., containing a quantity of dynamite and a lot of giant powder.

A TEXAS editor of a scientific turn of mind says: "If in proportion to size a man could holler as loud as a baby there would be no telephones needed in this country."

It is said that a certain rich New York man has had a professional fancy penman write his will on parchment and then in an ebony box, consigned it to the safe deposit company.

Two ladies of Nenah, W. Va., encountered two burglars in their house the other day and held them at bay with the stove-poker until the police arrived and arrested the two men.

A RAINBOW about twenty-five minutes after sunset was recently witnessed in Ireland. It was evidently caused by the light reflecting upon the clouds from the glowing western sky.

The Florida orange crop this season is reported to be so much larger than the packing-box manufacturers anticipated that the shippers now find it difficult to buy boxes for their fruit.

The statement is made that four regularly organized military companies of Socialists are in existence in Chicago, two of which are armed with breech-loading rifles.

A CANNVAS of Congress shows that 190 members received the endorsement of a reelection, which speaks well for their work either at Washington—or among their constituents.

BEN BUTLER's only son, Paul, is engaged in the manufacture of percussion caps at Lowell, Mass. His mind has a mechanical turn, and he has quite a record as an inventor.

AN TI, a full-blooded Chinaman, after working thirty-five years in the Sierras has accumulated \$2,000,000, and when he has settled his business will return to the land from which the laundryman cometh.

ONE of the largest salmon ever known to have been taken from a European river was netted recently at Tay, near Perth, Scotland. The weight was about eighty pounds, and the fish was five feet long.

SECRETARY CHANDLER has notified the clerks of the Navy Department that they must stand off their boarding-house keepers until Congress gets in the humor to make a naval appropriation.

MR. VEGAN, a ranchman of Texas, is said to own 675 square miles of land in one body on which he has 90,000 head of sheep, 25,000 head of cattle, and 10,000 horses. It is extremely doubtful whether Mrs. Vegan would consent to wait breakfast while her husband went out to feed his stock. The buckwheat cakes would certainly be cold and heavy before he got through.

PARIS is to have a new museum devoted to the exhibition of objects of every description used in the religious rites of past and present peoples in all parts of the world, and to a collection of Oriental ceramics.

GENERAL HAZEN, Chief Signal Officer, has submitted to the Secretary of War charges against Assistant Adjutant General McKeever for having made derogatory remarks concerning the management of the recent Arctic expeditions.

THE total production of cigars in this country, as estimated by one of the largest manufacturers, is about 3,000,000,000 a year.

AN ILL-FATED FAMILY.

Six Members of the Green Family Meet With Violent Deaths.

The Outline of a Body Drawn in Blood Upon an Elevator at Chicago.

CHICAGO, ILL., January 1.—The body of Captain Andrew Green, of the exploded tug Admiral, was found early this morning about sixty feet from the scene of the accident. The right arm being imbedded in the ice, kept the body afloat. The left leg was broken just below the knee, the right cheek was mangled and the right shoulder badly crushed. The body of the fireman, William Bowen, which was recovered on Wednesday night, was thrown over one hundred feet, striking the wall of Elevator D at an elevation of seventy-five feet from the ground. The body of the body in blood was imprinted on the wall where it struck. Careful search among the lumber-piles in the vicinity was made for the body of the missing engineer, and he was found, but only his head and neck were visible. The history of the Green family is a sorrowful one. The father, in the year 1865 had been in the country, and when returning home in the evening, jumped from the train at West Chicago avenue. He was encumbered with a basket of eggs, and, falling under the wheels, was instantly killed. The following year a son, Eugene Green, who was captain of the tug Red Jacket, was blown up with the tug at Clark street, while a vessel was being towed out. Beside Eugene, two men were killed. Eugene's body was afterward found in the river. Several years later Frank Green, another son, was drowned with his crew of three. He was captain of the tug S. C. R. Watson, and was killed. The wife and the line was caught in some way and the tug capsized at the mouth of the river. His body was not found until two weeks later. About the same time John Green, who was also a tugman, returned home one night and died in a short time with pneumonia, having contracted it while on his tug. A brother-in-law of the Greens named Ball, a teamster, purchased a new team of horses, and was to drive them the morning after making the purchase to feed the animals. His wife, after waiting longer than usual for him to return to breakfast, went to the stable to learn the cause of his delay. She found him dead. He had been killed by the death of one of his new horses.

Sensational Attempt at Suicide. CINCINNATI, December 20.—St. George Best, a young man about twenty-seven years of age, found guilty in the United States Court of using the mails for giving information where immoral books could be had, received a sentence of three years at the Ohio State Penitentiary. Best, on receiving his sentence, turned as pale as a corpse and staggered back to his seat where he sat for a few moments. Best then obtained permission to step to one side of the court-room to speak to his wife and two sisters, who with blanched faces heard the awful sentence which tore him from their arms. The prisoner was observed to say a few words to his sobbing family, and then the court-room was filled with wild shrieks, and a wife dying man. The wife and sister remained beside the man, and the other sister retired to a corner of the room and prayed for heaven for her brother's life. A quantity of warm water was poured into the stomach of the would-be suicide. Two large glasses of hot coffee, into which a white powder was put, was given to Best, who drank them both down. Then he vomited, and was, as far as human skill could do, saved.

A Governor Breaks Loose. WINFIELD, W. VA., January 1.—Yesterday at L. A. Carr & Co.'s large flouring-mill in Buffalo, this county, the belt on the governor broke, the result of which started the engine off at a very rapid speed. Before anyone could approach it the velocity had so increased that it was dangerous, and in a few minutes the large twenty-foot cast-iron, fly-wheel flew into a thousand pieces, portions of which passed through the roof of the mill, knocking it down and damaging the structure to the amount of \$1,000. Nobody was hurt.

It Was Loaded. DAYTON, O., January 1.—Mrs. Charles Gillis accidentally shot her husband in the back with a pistol this morning. He had been cleaning the weapon, and she, supposing it was not loaded, playfully snapped the hammer. The wound is not considered dangerous. A pistol, also thought not to be loaded, was fired in the office of the Phillips House last night in the midst of a number of people. The ball lodged in a counter, to the immense relief of those who heard the report, and thought some one must have been killed or wounded.

Earth Still Quaking. MADRID, January 1.—Shocks of earthquake continue to be felt at Jaen, Malaga, Benamargosa and Velez Malaga. There were several severe shocks at Torrox, Wednesday and Thursday, destroying more buildings. The town was completely abandoned. A church at Terje was damaged, and services are now held in the open air. Three hundred and fifty corpses have been discovered at Arenas del Rey, and two hundred and fifty persons are now suffering from injuries.

Lone Widow Tortured by Burglars. WILMINGTON, DEL., January 1.—New Year's eve two burglars entered the house of a widow named Rooney, in Wilmington, for the purpose of stealing \$3,000 which they had heard she had just received. Not being able to find the money, and thinking it was hidden somewhere in the house, the villains badly beat her, and subjected her to fiendish cruelties. After being given 83 they departed. Mrs. Rooney's injuries will probably result fatally.

Electric Line Incorporated. NEW YORK, January 1.—Articles of incorporation of the electric railroad, to run from Far Rockaway to the Long Island Railroad, have been filed; capital, \$200,000.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

The Towns of Alhama and Santa Cruz Entirely Destroyed.

MADRID, December 30.—Fresh details received from the districts in which the earthquake shock was severest add new horrors to the great calamity. At Nerja, a town of 5,000 people, in the Province of Malaga, the earthquake was followed by a hurricane. This finished the destruction of many houses that had already been brought to the brink of ruin by the previous shock. The inhabitants fled in terror from their houses and camped outside the town. Much suffering was caused by the scarcity of provision. The alarm in Malaga is now subsiding, and the fair will soon resume the ordinary course. At Granada, to-day, the Te Deum was sung and prayers offered for the cessation of the earthquake. At Priego, Province of Cordova, shocks came while the theater was crowded with people. A terrible panic followed. Many persons jumped from the galleries and from windows upon the crowd below. Two were killed outright, and forty more or less seriously injured. At Malaga, two lofty chimneys of the gas-works fell. Patients in the hospital were so terrified that they forgot their maladies, and fled to open air. Convicts in prison refused to enter their cells, and remained all night in the court-yard. Alhama and Santa Cruz were completely destroyed. Soldiers are now clearing up the ruins in search of corpses, which are found in large numbers, many of them horribly disfigured. The number of persons killed is unknown. There is much distress among survivors, who ask for relief. At Loja, Province of Granada, the barracks at Loja, Province of Granada, were ruined. Fifty persons perished. The walls of all churches in Malaga were cracked by the earthquake. Several houses in Canillas were destroyed, and many persons killed. Five persons were killed and several injured at Lajaron, and numerous houses were demolished and lives lost at Ventas de Tain, Arranza. Newspapers here are opening subscriptions for a fund for the relief of sufferers.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

All Statutes Should be Enforced in Good Faith, but Many now Holding Office "Have Forfeited all Just Claims to Retention."

NEW YORK, December 29.—George William Curtis, President of the National Civil Service League, has received the following reply to a letter sent to Governor Cleveland on the subject, with reference to Civil Service Reform: "Dear Sir: Your communication dated December 20, addressed to me on behalf of the National Civil Service League, has been received. The practical reform in the Civil Service is a subject of abundant interest to me, and I have been generally in the habit of both political parties; and by the further fact that a sentiment is generally prevalent among patriotic people calling for a fair and honest enforcement of the law which has been thus enacted to this, because my conception of true Democratic faith and service should be to keep good faith and without evasion, enforced, and because in many utterances made prior to my election as President, I have no disposition to disclaim, I have in effect promised the people that this should be done."

I am now very mindful of the fact to which you refer that many of our citizens fear that the recent party change in the National Civil Service has been a mere change of the names which have grown up in the Civil Service are ineradicable. I know they are deeply rooted in the minds of those who profess to be not "square" but who are in reality "rotten." The reform will stand firmly among its advocates when they find it obstructing their way to patronage and place. But fully appreciating the trust committed to my charge, no such consideration shall cause a relaxation on my part of an earnest effort to enforce this law.

There is a class of Government positions which are not within the letter of the Civil Service law, but which are so disconnected with the policy of an Administration that a removal therefrom of the present incumbents would be a serious loss to the Government. The terms for which they are appointed are not on partisan grounds, and for the purpose of putting in their places those who are in political accord with the Administrative power.

But many now holding such positions have forfeited all just claim to a retention, because they have used their places for party purposes, in disregard of their duty to the people, and because, instead of being decent public servants, they have proved themselves selfish and unscrupulous. The reformers of the Civil Service should not be misled by the fact that many of our citizens fear that the recent party change in the National Civil Service has been a mere change of the names which have grown up in the Civil Service are ineradicable. I know they are deeply rooted in the minds of those who profess to be not "square" but who are in reality "rotten." The reform will stand firmly among its advocates when they find it obstructing their way to patronage and place. But fully appreciating the trust committed to my charge, no such consideration shall cause a relaxation on my part of an earnest effort to enforce this law.

The lessons of the past should be unlearned, and such officials, as well as their successors, should be taught that efficiency, fitness and devotion to public duty are the conditions of their continuance in public office, and that a quiet and unobtrusive exercise of individual political rights is the reasonable basis of their political service. I should deem it entirely proper to remind them that, though the coming Administration is to be Democratic, a due regard for the people's interest does not permit faithful public work to be always rewarded by appointment to office, and so say to them that, while Democrats may expect all proper consideration, selections for office will be based upon sufficient inquiry as to fitness, instituted by those charged with that duty, rather than upon persistent importunity or self-interest recommendation on behalf of the candidates for appointment.

Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

Committee Work.

WASHINGTON, December 30.—The House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures will consider Mr. Buckner's bill to stop the coinage of silver dollars shortly after the reassembling of Congress. Mr. Bland, Chairman of the Committee, was detained home by illness, has returned to this city. He says he will oppose the Buckner bill, and favor a measure providing for the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold.

Six Hundred Frenchmen Drowned.

PARIS, December 30.—The report has reached Paris that the French transport, with 600 troops from Toulon, has been sunk by a Chinese cruiser between Singapore and Saigon. There is great excitement in the Ministry, and, as the report spreads throughout the city, the excitement among the people grows every moment. Particulars are awaited with much anxiety.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

The Unitarians are moving for a Church Building Loan Fund.

The pastors of the churches in Pittston, Pa., have united in a card against Sunday funerals.—Pittsburgh Post.

The oldest church in New Jersey, the Church on the Green, at Hackensack, belongs to the Reformed Dutch Communion. It was organized in 1686 with a membership of thirty-three persons.—N. Y. Sun.

The Episcopal missions to Italians in New York has been quite successful the past year. The Sunday school has numbered 180, there were 52 candidates for confirmation, 94 baptisms, and about 500 communicants.—N. Y. Tribune.

Bishop Hurst, of the American Methodist Church, has had a private conference with Alexander L. Prince of Bulgaria, in which he explained fully the object of the mission there. The Prince is a Protestant, and the new constitution gives equal rights to all denominations.

A strong effort is making in Massachusetts to improve the night schools which, under the law of the State, form a part of the public school system. As history tells of so many great men who were forced by poverty to gain knowledge in their youth by the light of pine knots, it must seem that the night school has a special reason for its being.—Current.

The Yale College catalogue, just out, announces that the vacations are to be on a new plan. The summer vacation of 1885 will be for thirteen weeks instead of twelve, postponing the opening of the next college year until September 21. The Christmas vacation this year will therefore be only two weeks—from December 22 until January 6—instead of three, as formerly. The total number of students in all departments is 1,086, to a corresponding total of 1,092 last year.

It is reported that Mr. Ira D. Sankey, Mr. Moody's associate, has decided to use a portion of the profits accruing from the sale of "Gospel Songs" in erecting and furnishing a public library building in New Castle, Pa. Mr. Sankey's home. The profit from the sale of the books has been very large, but the evangelists have refused to apply a cent of it to private ends. The fund is used to found or maintain religious institutions, as the evangelists may direct. In New Castle, with its large manufacturing interests, there is great need of such an institution as Mr. Sankey proposes founding.—Catholic Encyclopedia.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—A recipe for lemon pie vaguely adds: "Then sit on a stove and stir constantly." Just as if anybody could sit on a stove without stirring constantly.—N. Y. Herald.

—It is said that Mark Twain rewrites every article eighteen times. This is done in order to keep the paper and pencil makers from shutting down and throwing open out of employment.—Detroit Free Press.

—"O, dear, no!" exclaimed Mrs. Silvadollar: "we were obliged to remain at home this year. I did so long to see dear Paris again; but paw said he wouldn't think of it while the epidemics lasted."—Boston Transcript.

The banner Democratic counties of the North were New York and Kings, which gave 58,939 Democratic majority; while the banner Republican counties were Philadelphia, Allegheny and Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, giving a Republican majority of nearly 60,000.—Chicago Times.

A little boy in one of the city German schools, while engaged in defining words a few days since, made a mistake which was not a mistake. He said: "A demagogue is a vessel that holds beer, wine, gin, whisky, or any other kind of intoxicating liquor."—Washington Post.

—Once in a Lifetime: Her cheeks are flushed, her eyes are wet. She heaves a gentle sigh. Her hair is mussed, she scarce knows yet what's best to laugh or cry. What makes her blush and tremble so With mingled joy and fright? The first time in his life her beau Has kissed her sweet good-night.—Boston Courier.

"I am afraid that George is giving too much attention to the classics," remarked an old lady. "Why do you think so?" asked the old gentleman. "Because when he was home the other day I overheard him tell young Smith he played base-ball a great deal, and that his studies were mostly all Greek to him. But I am glad the poor boy plays ball occasionally."—N. Y. Sun.

"I don't see," observed Mrs. Grap, "why, when they are giving away all their offices they don't let women hold something." "They would, my dear, but the women won't do it," answered her husband. "Well, I should like to know, John Grap, what they'll let them hold?" He took his hat, looked to see that the hall door was open, and in trembling accents murmured, "Their tongue, my dear."

An epicurean bishop was neatly taken in by a smart boy at Banbury. Being desirous of tasting the famous cakes, he beckoned to the lad to come to him to the window of the railway carriage, and asked the price of the cakes. "Three pence each, sir," replied the boy. Giving him six pence, the bishop desired him to bring one, and added as he was running off, "Buy one for yourself with the other three pence." Presently the boy returned, munching his "Banbury," and, handing three pence in copper to the bishop, announced in the most ingenuous manner, "There was only one left, sir."—London American Register.